

7120. Adulteration and misbranding of Elix Potassii Bromidi. U. S. * * * v. Thomas E. Ogram. Collateral of \$100 forfeited. (F. & D. No. 9740. I. S. No. 4035-p.)

On May 1, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against Thomas E. Ogram, Washington, D. C., alleging that said defendant did offer for sale and sell, on May 13, 1918, at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Elix Potassii Bromidi," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of an aqueous solution containing 5.33 grams of boric acid, as H_3BO_3 , per 100 cc., and that bromids, alcohol, and sugar were absent.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the National Formulary and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said National Formulary, official at the time of the investigation of the article, in that said article contained in 1000 mls no potassium bromid, whereas said National Formulary provides that it shall contain not less than 175 mls of potassium bromid, and in that said drug contained 53.3 grams of boric acid [per 1000 mls] which [substance] is not mentioned as an ingredient of elixir of potassium bromid in said Formulary; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Elix Potassii Bromidi," borne on the labels attached to the bottle containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was elixir potassium bromid, whereas, in truth and fact, it was not, but was a product which contained no potassium bromid, and which consisted in large part of boric acid.

On May 1, 1919, the said defendant having failed to appear, the collateral of \$100 that had theretofore been deposited by him was forfeited.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7121. Adulteration and misbranding of table oil. U. S. * * * v. Gaetano Garro and Sebastiano Trusso (Garra & Trusso). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 9743. I. S. No. 13655-r.)

On April 30, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Gaetano Garra and Sebastiano Trusso, copartners, trading as Garra & Trusso, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on June 25, 1918, from the State of New York into the State of Rhode Island, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Finest Quality Table Oil," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the product in the cans of each size to be cottonseed oil with a slight amount of olive oil. The net volume of the gallon size was found to be 3 quarts, 1 pint, 10.5 fluid ounces; that of the half gallon size to be 1 quart, 1 pint, 13.5 fluid ounces; and that of the quart size to be 1 pint, 15.1 fluid ounces.